

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
One Month	.50

Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving a notice where they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

For Judge of Court of Appeals,

R. K. WILLIAMS,

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Daviess, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, Meade, Meigs, Mercer, Morgan, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Simpson, Taylor, Trigg, Warren, and Webster.

The people of Kentucky have seen some of the fruits of secession in guerrillaism. The destruction which characterized the acts of the Confederate force during their occupation of the Southern tier of counties, has been brought home to the doors of the more prudent citizens of the bluegrass region. We have heard of much indignation expressed by "Southern Rights men" at these acts, and willingly believe that the majority of them condemn the acts of Morgan. On this account, the raid has been rather a benefit, than an injury, to the Union cause. Many of these, blinded by prejudice, were incredulous of the reports of outrages committed by Confederates. Now, the more upright and sincere frankly confess that it was as bad as had been stated. We hope, and expect that, with this knowledge before them, they will govern their conduct accordingly, and bend every energy to put down such outrages, and unite the whole State in preventing their future occurrence. We would like to see all honest men joined together to crush out all such demonstrations. The evils of legitimate war are bad enough; but they are mild in comparison with the deeds of an irresponsible, reckless band of robbers.

Some Southern rights men seem incapable of connecting these raids with the cause of rebellion, and yet it is but a part of the evils of that monstrous crime. They should bear it always in mind that these guerrillas are not a merely independent body, but are regularly authorized by the Richmond authorities to commit just such acts as they have committed. The very letter of their authority seems to this effect, and, in judging of guerrillaism, they must, with it, condemn the Government which instituted the plunder of unoffending citizens. Let them, then, not in passion or prejudice, but calmly sitting in judgment, say whether any Government that authorizes such acts ought to succeed. It is not as if they merely winked at it, but as if they were actually aiding it, as that would be. They have authorized it by a solemn act of their Congress. There has been much excitement about the negro question. The wild schemes of confiscation have been defeated. What if our Congress had authorized hands, to be self-supporting, whose duty it was to enter a State and steal all the negroes, horses, money, &c., they could lay hands on, without respect to the owner's opinion, or whether he had or not aided the rebellion any more than he was constrained by circumstances? Would we not all condemn it as a disgraceful war upon private citizens? Would not the blame attach directly to the Government itself, as well as the individuals engaged in plundering? We know it would. When unauthorized attempts have been made by radicals, which have been defeated, were they not loudly condemned, and by none more loudly than Southern rights men?

Let these attempts were not made by the Government, were not winked at by the Government, but were condemned. The Government proclamation, the Hunter proclamation, the confiscation bill, and all attempts of that nature, have they not been repudiated?

Now, we wish Southern rights men to attack the measures which such acts deserve, in the case of the Southern Confederacy, directly to the authorities. We join with them heartily in condemning the attempts of these radicals claiming to be on the side of the Union, and we call upon them to condemn those attempts which were successful in Richmond.

What has John Morgan done upon their side but just what they have so strenuously condemned? and if a Government, under which the mere attempt was made, is so unfit to live under, what is to be said of a Government that orders such acts? Guerrillaism is the Abolitionism of the Southern Confederacy, and it is contained and encouraged by the rebels. Abolitionism is robbery, the robbery of one class of property; guerrillaism is also robbery, of every class of property.

In the Southern tier of counties, negroes, horses, stock, everything that could be taken, was taken. Morgan, in his raid, has robbed banks and stolen horses, and he had authority from Richmond for doing so.

Such a government, aside from the crime of rebellion, is unworthy, by the very language of Southern rights men, to exist. It is a plundering tyrannical mob. Its record is as black as that of Wendell Phillips and Lovejoy by the expressed opinion of Southern rights men. We call upon them to stand up to these opinions, and to condemn not only John Morgan but the rebel government. If they were ready to destroy the government under which they live for the mere suspicion of such acts, how much more worthy of destruction is this hostile power which authorizes and engages in such acts. Honor, interest and Christianity all call upon them to lay aside all erroneously-formed past opinions and join in crushing this rebellion, which, by their own test, is unworthy to continue. If they do not join heart and soul in this, they stultify themselves. They confess that nothing but blind ignorance and prejudice has led them to the position they occupy.

The New York Tribune says, "unless the slaves are given to understand, and that speedily, that the Union wants their services enough to give them their liberty, then the rebellion can never be put down."

There it is. Unless the slaves are enlisted and armed, Greeley gives it up. So we supposed. If the South come back to the Union, Greeley & Co. lose power, and the leaves and fishes, and they feel a horror of such a result. Will the North concede that the white men of the South are too much for them, and that they must call in the negro?

If the negro is to do such service for these Abolitionists, as to risk his life for them, we insist that the negro shall be placed on an equality with them; that he shall vote with them, hold office with them, and shall not make such demands upon the negro, and then spurn him from equality, political or social.

Morgan, at Glasgow, proclaimed that he had raised the Confederate flag in Kentucky, and it was never to be lowered. At Georgetown, John got another glass of bad whiskey, and proclaimed that the cowardly foe had everywhere fled before him. He was then on the eve of taking to his heels, and did so at the first signal of the foe. He scattered his proclamations before him as he came into the State, and behind him, perhaps, as he skedaddled out, with the "cowardly foe" close at his heels.

The report by telegraph that Jim Lane is authorized to raise a regiment of negroes, is a lie. The recent order of the President refutes it. It is an effort of Northern rebels to aid their brethren of the South, and prevent what they dread—the restoration of the Union. It is like the lies about Lane telegraphed some months ago, when he was to have a command and go wonders.

The premium on gold, or rather the discount on promises to pay, will probably not last long; but still it will last longer than some suppose. After all the burning, there is a vast quantity of cotton to be sold, and nothing but specie will buy it. This will not only keep gold at a premium for some time, but run it up with the chances of speculation in cotton.

The abolition sheets are enough to make a loyal white man blush. The white men are a failure in the contest. Three can't whip one; but Sambo is coming, and when he gets into the ring exploits will be done. The rebels will just wilt down at once. The fools are not all dead yet, and the fool-killer is not about.

The London Herald declares that the American Union has become a nuisance among nations. Its enemies will find it a greater nuisance than they think it when they join secession to break it up.

A Richmond paper says the trust of the Confederacy is in Providence; but its faith is evidently weak, for it adds that Providence helps him that helps himself.

The Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis have, in a spirit of true patriotism, resolved to put a regiment in the field, under the late call of the President for three hundred thousand more troops. The initiatory steps were taken at the meeting a few days since, and in an hour or so, \$3,335 was subscribed for the purpose. Several individuals gave \$250 each, and one as high as \$500.

It is understood that the regiment is to be commanded by Clinton B. Fisk, the Secretary of the Chamber.

This is practical patriotism, alike creditable to the loyalty and generous impulses of the Bourne. The regiment will be filled up immediately—and a gallant body of men it will be.

SOLDIERS.—A boy of fourteen belonging to the Union army captured a rebel soldier of about his own age in one of the battles before Richmond, and asked at the quarters "where this prisoner should be taken?" On being shown the way, the captor and captured went off with their arms around each other, as affectionately as if they were going on a bird's nest expedition.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF IT.—A Brooklyn paper says a lady purchased an article in Fulton street, the other day, when she received the following as change for a one-dollar bill: Ferry ticket, shipplaster, counterpane, penny, car ticket, milk ticket, butter's L. O. U., grocer's L. O. U., bread ticket, 8-cent postage stamp, 1-cent postage stamp, and an ice-cream ticket.

PRINCIPLE LIBERALITY.—Governor Curtis received a telegraphic dispatch a day or two since from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, announcing that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had placed, subject to his draft, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, as the contribution of the company towards raising the quota of the Old Keystone. Well done for the great Pennsylvania Railway Company.

A GOOD SUBSCRIPTION.—As the subscription paper was passing round at a war meeting at Ulies, on Monday evening, Capt. Alvin White rose and said he was too poor to give his money, but would "subscribe himself"; and, if others were in the same pecuniary condition, he would be happy to meet them at the "armory of the Citizens' Corps."

Eighty miles in thirty-six hours is fast driving, but it seems that the cavalry expedition from Fredericksburg accomplished it. It was very well to hurry forward, but what was the need of such haste in getting back? Horses that make such marches don't last a great while.

S. B. Hibben, a prominent Bright Democrat, was taken from the care at Shelbyville the other day, and made to take the oath of allegiance.

D. W. Voorhees was nominated for reelection to Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Terre Haute District.

The one-dollar Treasury notes, authorized by the late act of Congress, will be put into circulation in about two weeks.

Louis Davis, of company A, Second Kentucky Cavalry, died in Cincinnati, last week, in one of the military hospitals.

The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals near Washington is 5,300.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

CALLED SESSION.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 24, 1862.

Present.—G. W. Ronald, President, and all the members of the Board of Aldermen, except Messrs. Abraham, Barick, and Kinkaid.

The reading of the Journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor in regard to city officers becoming candidates, which was referred to special committee, and sent to the Board of Aldermen; the same was returned from the Board of Aldermen without action thereon, when, on motion, the same was referred to Revision Committee.

Mr. Armstrong, from said Committee, reported a resolution declaring the office of Auditor vacant, and ordering an election thereon for the 4th of August, which was adopted.

Mr. Armstrong, from same, presented a resolution declaring vacant the offices of Interpreter of the City Court, and Assistant Assessor, Eastern District, when a motion to table same was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Herbert, Kaye, Rubel, and Tucker—4.
Nays—President Ronald, and Messrs. Armstrong, Baxter, Caruth, Crowe, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, and Twyman—13.

Mr. Armstrong presented the resignation of J. B. Kinkaid, Councilman from Fifth Ward, which was referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. Story presented a resolution to employ J. L. Turner as day watch and Amos Turner as night watch on the point, which was referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Irvine presented a petition to grade and put the sidewalks on both sides of Franklin street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Caruth, from Finance Committee, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen regulating the office of back tax collectors, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation, which was read a second time, amended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Baxter, Herbert, Caruth, Crowe, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, and Twyman—13.
Nays—President Ronald and Messrs. Kaye and Tucker—3.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

W. L. Murphy, \$73.12, for coal to city.

Hugh Irvine, \$209.99, for lumber to Hospital.

L. A. Civill, \$409.00, for job printing for the city.

Mr. Tompsett, from Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen to repair the gutters west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, which was adopted.

Mr. Tompsett, from same, reported a resolution to repair Fulton street from Preston to Cabal, which was adopted.

Mr. Tompsett, from same, reported a resolution to repair the gutters on the north side of Main street, between Cabal and Webster, which was adopted.

Mr. Tompsett, from same, reported an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on the east side of Preston street, between Broadway and Laurel, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald and Messrs. Baxter, Herbert, Caruth, Crowe, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, and Twyman—13.
Nays—None.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported against a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to have removed the post from the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and same was rejected.

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Mr. Irvine, from Committee on What, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen approving the grade of First street, from Water street to the river, which was adopted.

Dr. Crowe, from Committee on Hospital, reported a resolution from Board of Aldermen, granting such license to Fred. Frischo, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, the vote rejecting the resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the extension of gas pipes down the Portland Avenue, was reconsidered, and same was referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

A resolution from this Board, allowing the street hands, Western District, additional pay, was returned from the Board of Aldermen, and was referred to the same pay to hands in the Eastern District, which amendment was concurred in, and the resolution adopted.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Broad street, from Market to Jefferson, was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald and Messrs. Herbert, Caruth, Crowe, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, and Tucker—12.
Nays—Messrs. Baxter and Twyman—2.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to repair and recurb the sidewalks on both sides of Preston, between Main and Market streets, was read and referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to rent a room in each ward for the use of the Home Guard companies was amended by giving them the use of the engine and market houses and adopted as amended.

The semi-annual report of the Gas Company to July 1st, and a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing said company \$6,047.48, were referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to confer with the Mayor of Cincinnati about their sending lanterns to our city, also a resolution directing the Clerk of the City Court not to accept for such persons, were severally adopted.

The report of the Street Inspector, Eastern District, was referred to Street Committee of Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing W. L. Murphy \$497.90, for coal to almshouse, was referred to Committee on Almshouse.

The report of the Chief of the Fire Department on false alarms, &c., for June, was filed.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing \$196.82, for repairing bowldered streets, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing German & Eise \$50.50, for printing, was referred to Committee on Public Printing.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to have the roof of the Rescue Engine house repaired, referred to Committee on Fire Department.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Broad street, from Market to Jefferson, was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

men, to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Main, between Cabal and Webster street, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

An ordinance to repeal Ordinance No. 7 was presented from the Board of Aldermen, and referred to Committee on Streets.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to procure the improvement of a portion of Rowan street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth, was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A resolution to repair the gutter north side of Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to grade and pave the unpaved portion of Chestnut street, on the north side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, July 31, 1862, at eight o'clock, was passed.

The Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Late from the South.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS NEAR GORDONSVILLE.

(From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.)

There have been no arrivals in the city from Gordonsville since the capture of the place in the past two days; consequently we have not heard directly from that section of the country. Notwithstanding the many reports to the contrary, and the violent panic at Orange Court-house and Gordonsville, caused by the rumors of the advance of the enemy, the Government is in possession of no information that the Yankees have ever ventured south of the Rapidan station. The depot and bridge at the Rapidan station, which is likely, were burned by the body of cavalry who were sent to the river, and having burned the bridge, remained as a vantage guard for the price paid by him, some one told us. It is easy to see that the enemy is uneasy about the safety of Washington. He has no design to penetrate towards Richmond from the north, but is determined in his selection of a point from which to watch the movement of a force he fears is advancing on his Capital.

There was a rumor current in the streets yesterday that Gen. Pope was in the valley, near Winchester, with fifty thousand men; and this we believe to be without any foundation, though the intelligence mentioned elsewhere in this paper, that the troops from Baltimore and Washington have been sent to the valley.

HANGING RECOMMENDED.

(From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.)

One of the Yankees captured in the recent battles is to be examined before Commissioner of the District Court. He is said to have been, when taken the last time, already a paroled prisoner. One of the crew of the Congress, who has been duly received into our ranks, professes his readiness to swear to the fact of his identity. He is a large and powerful man, and is acquainted with the particulars of his capture and parole.

As by a recent order published a few days ago in the Northern papers, all paroled prisoners of war have been directed to report for duty, many cases similar to the above may be expected to occur in the future. It therefore becomes our authorities to act with vigor in the premises, and, if he should be found guilty, to make a solemn example of this recalcitrant to his parole of honor.

A REBEL YARN ABOUT GENERAL McALL.

(From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.)

The Yankee General McAll, now confined in the officers' quarters on Main street, on yesterday asked the steward of the prison to buy him some new clothing. It is customary for the Yankees to give the money to the steward in advance when they want purchases made; but, as McAll was a General, the steward did not require him to conform to this rule, and, in support of that he would have no trouble in the transaction, purchased the goods. The General, however, being unacquainted with blockade prices, was dissatisfied with the purchases, and, cursing the steward for a damned thief, once again said the steward, "but you are now a Yankee prisoner between four stout walls." This ended Gen. McAll's first shopping enterprise in Richmond.

A UNION GENERAL AS HOSTAGE FOR THE FUTURE OF THE PIRATE SUTLER.

(From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.)

Mr. Henry Myers, the Purser of the Sumter, who was arrested in Tangiers by the Yankee officials and sent in irons to Boston, is still held as a prisoner by the United States. We understand that the British Consul at New York has offered to release him, and that he has been informed that he will neither be released nor exchanged. As he was unjustly taken, on neutral ground, and as Morocco was too weak to demand his surrender, it is not proper that our government should release him by allowing him to go, and the general now held as prisoners until Lincoln and his myrmidons consent that justice be done.

TO BE SENT BACK.

(From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.)

The wounded Federal soldiers, a hundred or so in number, who were taken to the various farm houses in the vicinity of Savage's Station, on the York River Railroad, are being collected together at that station, and will be sent thence to the lines of the enemy immediately. These comprise their reasons on pack mules. The distance traveled was over thirty miles. On Tuesday last, the General came upon a camp of four companies of rebels, at Wallace's cross roads. General Spears succeeded in surrounding them, killing them, and capturing them. They were "dismantled," that they were compelled to carry their reasons on pack mules. The distance traveled was over thirty miles. On Tuesday last, the General came upon a camp of four companies of rebels, at Wallace's cross roads. General Spears succeeded in surrounding them, killing them, and capturing them. They were "dismantled," that they were compelled to carry their reasons on pack mules. The distance traveled was over thirty miles. 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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at
the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western and Northern mails at 12:00 p. m., and at 1:30 p. m. (small office).
Southern mail at 1:30 p. m. (small office).
Mail to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 a. m., and at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to New York, N. Y., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Philadelphia, Pa., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Baltimore, Md., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Washington, D. C., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to St. Louis, Mo., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Chicago, Ill., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to San Francisco, Cal., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Portland, Me., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Boston, Mass., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to New Orleans, La., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Havana, Cuba, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Mexico, D. F., closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Santiago, Chile, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Valparaiso, Chile, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Lima, Peru, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Buenos Aires, Argentina, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Montevideo, Uruguay, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Santos, Brazil, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Sao Paulo, Brazil, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Recife, Brazil, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Salvador, Brazil, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Fortaleza, Brazil, closes at 1:30 p. m.
Mail to Rio Grande, Brazil, closes at 1:30 p. m.
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CITY NEWS.

Put back—Several funds of woolen yarn and a variety of other necessary in a well-appointed job office. Also, a No. 1. Bigger cut center, newly new and in good order. Apply at this office.

Mr. C. O. Smith is our agent at Versailles, Ky. Persons desiring to subscribe will please call on him.

The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1—Corner of Ninth street and Broadway.
Hospital No. 2—Corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3—Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Hospital No. 4—Corner of Fifth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5—Corner of Sixth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6—Corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 7—Corner of Eighth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 8—Corner of Ninth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 9—Corner of Tenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 10—Corner of Eleventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 11—Corner of Twelfth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 12—Corner of Thirteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 13—Corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 14—Corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 15—Corner of Sixteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 16—Corner of Seventeenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 17—Corner of Eighteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 18—Corner of Nineteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 19—Corner of Twentieth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 20—Corner of Twenty-first and Main streets.
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Hospital No. 28—Corner of Twenty-ninth and Main streets.
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Hospital No. 97—Corner of Ninety-eighth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 98—Corner of Ninety-ninth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 99—Corner of One hundred and Main streets.
Hospital No. 100—Corner of One hundred and one Main streets.

Local Notices.

CHURCH NOTICE.—During the heat of summer the Sunday service in Grace Church will be at 10 o'clock a. m. and at 5 o'clock p. m. F. H. BISHOP, Pastor.

DROWNED.—On the steamer Woodford, on the morning of the 22d inst., Peter Guilt, by falling overboard while asleep, when about fifty or sixty miles below Louisville. He had on a gray flannel shirt, and blue flannel pants; was about 6 feet 7 inches high, sparely built, and wore a black coat. Any one finding his body will confer a great favor by placing it in the hands of the Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

BARBECUE.—One of the most extensive and pleasant barbecues of the season, will take place in the beautiful grove of Mr. Floyd Parks, near Gilman's Point, on the 25th of this month. The committee of arrangements are using every exertion to make this the affair of the season. Mr. John T. Gilman is head man of the committee, and we are satisfied that everything will be conducted in the highest order. A great number of ladies will be present. All the candidates will be there. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited, and will be expected. Those who are fond of "tripping the light fantastic toe," will find Cole's Band at their service.

RESTAURANT: I propose to be one of fifteen hundred or two thousand men, who, with their own horses and guns, without cost to the Government, will place ourselves along side of Morgan and his men, in two or three days from the date of our organization, and either whip and drive him from the State or perish in the attempt. Who will be the others? Who will respond to my proposition? Who will stay at home and let a bandit conquer them?

Rise, young men of Kentucky! and let every citizen of this State feel the pulse of the hill and valley until they are perished. Let us organize at once.

Those who will join in the expedition can address to me, care of Messrs. Harney & Hughes, Democrat office, Louisville.

W. B. SUMNER & CO., Agents.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the new and improved Wilson Sewing Machine, so long and favorably known in this community. Of its peculiar merits we have no desire to multiply words, and will append the opinion of one of our most distinguished and popular citizens, Hon. C. A. Wickliffe:

"Messrs. Sumner & Co.: I purchased one of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines about a year ago—it has given me great satisfaction. The amount of work which it has performed is very great, and it is a great labor saving machine. I regard it as a valuable improvement and invention. I prefer the machine to any I have seen, on account of its quietness, simplicity, speed, and durability, and I do most sincerely recommend it to others."

Yours respectfully,
"C. A. WICKLIFFE,"
Office No. 1, Masonic Temple.

W. B. SUMNER & CO., Agents.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company now offer a complete assortment of the celebrated Grover & Baker stitch machine; also, new lock-stitch machines at No. 5, Masonic Temple, on Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, where customers can examine, prove the quality of the machines, and purchase at the lowest prices.

A shell from the Ceres raked the deck of the Wilson—The Ceres, a rebel, composed of the rebel craft, and the Wilson, a Union ship, were engaged in a battle on the river. The Wilson, a Union ship, was victorious, and the Ceres, a rebel, was captured.

As soon as our fleet got beyond the enemy's batteries, the Zouaves, under Capt. Hammett, were landed with a howitzer, and with fixed bayonets, commenced the advance on Hamilton, accompanied with a strong company from each of our gunboats, armed in the same manner, making four companies in all, who were ordered by Capt. Hammett to "think the rebel fort and take Hamilton," while the gunboats were again to advance and silence the rebel batteries in front. Again the gunboats went into action, and such a rapid report of the "howitzer" and the "cannon" was heard, that the echo of their heavy ordnance in this dense forest was never before heard. Soon there was a response from the rear of the enemy, which was a rapid report of the "howitzer" and the "cannon" was heard, that the echo of their heavy ordnance in this dense forest was never before heard.

The shouts from our land force were soon responded to by a short but most deafening firing from the rebels, who were now in possession of the highly important fort of Hamilton, with all its gunboats, and with a large amount of commissary stores and cotton, which the rebels had no time to destroy.

The rebel steamer captured is exceedingly valuable to this department, for the purpose of transporting troops and supplies to the river. She is a stern-wheel steamer, of very light draft, and capable of carrying a regiment of troops.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

From McClellan's Army.

WESTPORT LANDING, July 18.

Squadrons of our cavalry scout around through the country between our present position and our old camp, taking prisoners every day, and carrying off our baggage, and occasionally skirmishing with the rebel cavalry. The day before yesterday, Captain McArthur, commanding two squadrons of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, and one of the Fourth Pennsylvania, proceeded up the Long Bridge road, some ten miles beyond our lines. The enemy were posted in force along this road, and encountered the Fourth Pennsylvania first, and after a short skirmish, the Fourth was completely routed. The Fifth came up to their assistance, and soon drove the enemy before them.

Our troops are rested, but the extreme heat of the day has been very oppressive on the men. A little cool weather would be a relief indeed. All day today it has been drizzling, with a little breeze. The sick cannot take advantage of this, on account of the heavy rain, and the fact that the soldiers are daily and incessantly in their various positions, so as to take an active part in the coming struggles.

Our gunboats were again shelling the woods on each side of the river. This evening, giving rebel guerrillas a practical illustration of the effect of large shell at long and short range. It is dangerous to be in the vicinity of these missiles when they burst. Our gunboats send shell some four miles into the interior.

Gen. Sickles is about to leave here for the North, for the express purpose of recruiting his brigade up to its former strength.

The boys down here go in for drafting. They say that to draft is to take men who do not wish to go, let them pay some one who does, and then they are sent to the army if they knew of a way of leaving their families comfortable. Let a draft be made, and the boys will be glad to go. Gen. Sickles is about to leave here for the North, for the express purpose of recruiting his brigade up to its former strength.

The present war has torn the mask off the faces of men who formerly pretended to be good, but who are now revealed as they are. Many able fighters would join the army if they knew of a way of leaving their families comfortable. Let a draft be made, and the boys will be glad to go. Gen. Sickles is about to leave here for the North, for the express purpose of recruiting his brigade up to its former strength.

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CHURCH NOTICE.—During the heat of summer the Sunday service in Grace Church will be at 10 o'clock a. m. and at 5 o'clock p. m. F. H. BISHOP, Pastor.

DROWNED.—On the steamer Woodford, on the morning of the 22d inst., Peter Guilt, by falling overboard while asleep, when about fifty or sixty miles below Louisville. He had on a gray flannel shirt, and blue flannel pants; was about 6 feet 7 inches high, sparely built, and wore a black coat. Any one finding his body will confer a great favor by placing it in the hands of the Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

BARBECUE.—One of the most extensive and pleasant barbecues of the season, will take place in the beautiful grove of Mr. Floyd Parks, near Gilman's Point, on the 25th of this month. The committee of arrangements are using every exertion to make this the affair of the season. Mr. John T. Gilman is head man of the committee, and we are satisfied that everything will be conducted in the highest order. A great number of ladies will be present. All the candidates will be there. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited, and will be expected. Those who are fond of "tripping the light fantastic toe," will find Cole's Band at their service.

RESTAURANT: I propose to be one of fifteen hundred or two thousand men, who, with their own horses and guns, without cost to the Government, will place ourselves along side of Morgan and his men, in two or three days from the date of our organization, and either whip and drive him from the State or perish in the attempt. Who will be the others? Who will respond to my proposition? Who will stay at home and let a bandit conquer them?

Rise, young men of Kentucky! and let every citizen of this State feel the pulse of the hill and valley until they are perished. Let us organize at once.

Those who will join in the expedition can address to me, care of Messrs. Harney & Hughes, Democrat office, Louisville.

W. B. SUMNER & CO., Agents.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the new and improved Wilson Sewing Machine, so long and favorably known in this community. Of its peculiar merits we have no desire to multiply words, and will append the opinion of one of our most distinguished and popular citizens, Hon. C. A. Wickliffe:

"Messrs. Sumner & Co.: I purchased one of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines about a year ago—it has given me great satisfaction. The amount of work which it has performed is very great, and it is a great labor saving machine. I regard it as a valuable improvement and invention. I prefer the machine to any I have seen, on account of its quietness, simplicity, speed, and durability, and I do most sincerely recommend it to others."

Yours respectfully,
"C. A. WICKLIFFE,"
Office No. 1, Masonic Temple.

W. B. SUMNER & CO., Agents.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company now offer a complete assortment of the celebrated Grover & Baker stitch machine; also, new lock-stitch machines at No. 5, Masonic Temple, on Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, where customers can examine, prove the quality of the machines, and purchase at the lowest prices.

A shell from the Ceres raked the deck of the Wilson—The Ceres, a rebel, composed of the rebel craft, and the Wilson, a Union ship, were engaged in a battle on the river. The Wilson, a Union ship, was victorious, and the Ceres, a rebel, was captured.

As soon as our fleet got beyond the enemy's batteries, the Zouaves, under Capt. Hammett, were landed with a howitzer, and with fixed bayonets, commenced the advance on Hamilton, accompanied with a strong company from each of our gunboats, armed in the same manner, making four companies in all, who were ordered by Capt. Hammett to "think the rebel fort and take Hamilton," while the gunboats were again to advance and silence the rebel batteries in front. Again the gunboats went into action, and such a rapid report of the "howitzer" and the "cannon" was heard, that the echo of their heavy ordnance in this dense forest was never before heard. Soon there was a response from the rear of the enemy, which was a rapid report of the "howitzer" and the "cannon" was heard, that the echo of their heavy ordnance in this dense forest was never before heard.

The shouts from our land force were soon responded to by a short but most deafening firing from the rebels, who were now in possession of the highly important fort of Hamilton, with all its gunboats, and with a large amount of commissary stores and cotton, which the rebels had no time to destroy.

The rebel steamer captured is exceedingly valuable to this department, for the purpose of transporting troops and supplies to the river. She is a stern-wheel steamer, of very light draft, and capable of carrying a regiment of troops.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

From McClellan's Army.

WESTPORT LANDING, July 18.

Squadrons of our cavalry scout around through the country between our present position and our old camp, taking prisoners every day, and carrying off our baggage, and occasionally skirmishing with the rebel cavalry. The day before yesterday, Captain McArthur, commanding two squadrons of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, and one of the Fourth Pennsylvania, proceeded up the Long Bridge road, some ten miles beyond our lines. The enemy were posted in force along this road, and encountered the Fourth Pennsylvania first, and after a short skirmish, the Fourth was completely routed. The Fifth came up to their assistance, and soon drove the enemy before them.

Our troops are rested, but the extreme heat of the day has been very oppressive on the men. A little cool weather would be a relief indeed. All day today it has been drizzling, with a little breeze. The sick cannot take advantage of this, on account of the heavy rain, and the fact that the soldiers are daily and incessantly in their various positions, so as to take an active part in the coming struggles.

Our gunboats were again shelling the woods on each side of the river. This evening, giving rebel guerrillas a practical illustration of the effect of large shell at long and short range. It is dangerous to be in the vicinity of these missiles when they burst. Our gunboats send shell some four miles into the interior.

Gen. Sickles is about to leave here for the North, for the express purpose of recruiting his brigade up to its former strength.

The boys down here go in for drafting. They say that to draft is to take men who do not wish to go, let them pay some one who does, and then they are sent to the army if they knew of a way of leaving their families comfortable. Let a draft be made, and the boys will be glad to go. Gen. Sickles is about to leave here for the North, for the express purpose of recruiting his brigade up to its former strength.

The present war has torn the mask off the faces of men who formerly pretended to be good, but who are now revealed as they are. Many able fighters would join the army if they knew of a way of leaving their families comfortable. Let a draft be made, and the boys will be glad to go. Gen. Sickles is about to leave here for the North, for the express purpose of recruiting his brigade up to its former strength.

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